Regular Valence Electron Duplication in Rubidium Attributable to Unusually Linear Thermal Oscillation of Nucleus; Underpinnings Have Some Parallels with Previously Promulgated Ferromagnetic Elemental Dynamics

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Introduction

That rubidium's valence electron underwent a depletion/duplication cycle that facilitates the conversion of neutrino (gravitational) energy into measurable electrical energy has been known to this author for many months at this point, however, the reason for this alkali metal's special properties were unclear until now. Given not only its signal-amplifying and temporal mechanical properties but also its obvious application in duplicating supposedly "uncopyable" secure quantum information, rubidium dynamics are deserving of extensive study.

Abstract

Recent insights into ferromagnetism, I believe, can explain not only the dynamics that make it possible for iron, cobalt, and nickel nuclei to spin on their own axis (driving ferromagnetism) but also explain the unique properties of rubidium.

Whereas conventional wisdom holds that all of a chemical elements properties are solely dependent upon the number and configuration of their electrons, my theory of ferromagnetism makes it clear that interactions with protons ultimately have an impact on elemental properties. (This is one of those rare cases where Carl Sagan's TV show would need correcting with due deference to Ann Druyan; forgivable given that 43 years have elapsed since its filming. He, of course, stated that ALL of a chemical element's properties descended from its electrons. In this case, the properties of the electrons are being driven by the configuration of protons relative to their associated electrons. It not technically a false statement, however, given this new information, it should be pointed out that the protons do have some indirect control over electron behavior.)

Whereas cobalt's protons are configured in such a way that Shell 1 electrons of cobalt naturally cause their nucleus to spin on their own axis (13 1/2 protons per hemisphere with lower-layer protons never being directly below surface protons (7 on the surface and 6 in the second layer)) rubidium has exactly 10 additional protons relative to cobalt while also having two "Shell 1" electrons.

The five additional protons per hemisphere mean for rubidium that alignments exist between protons of different layers within the nucleus running from the top to the core. Whereas the protons in cobalt alternate from the top-down perspective and *have the property of non-alignment regardless of from which perspective from which cobalt is viewed,* rubidium, conversely, has many alignments of two or even three protons in its nucleus and these alignments

tend to run from the surface to the core.

According to the time-tested principles of Coulomb attraction, these alignments would magnify the magnetic influence of Shell 1 electrons and focus it in a particular direction (straight down.) As pointed out in a previous publication, a rapid alternation in the proximity of a nucleus to its electrons should more rapidly drain the charge of those electrons (i.e. charge differential cooling as the primary reason for a cold Universe (not radiational cooling;) another of this author’s postulations.)

Operating from this fundamental assumption, we can conclude that the repeated thermal oscillation of the rubidium nucleus in the same relative direction (toward its valence electron) is the likely fundamental cause of rubidium's ability to convert neutrinos into electrons. Although this may have gone unnoticed in prior years as rubidium's thermal oscillations are not purely linear in their own right, if you were to measure those oscillations relative to the position of the valence electron, you would find that each linear undulation is ultimately oriented toward the single valence electron's orbital position, making for a property of exceptionally frequent charge depletion of that electron and, thus, its frequent duplication.

Conclusion

In summary, cobalt's property of ferromagnetism is ultimately attributable to its nucleus's spin while rubidium's property of tending to convert gravitational energy into whole electrons is attributable to its nucleus's exceptionally linear thermal motion. Ultimately, the unique properties of each of these elements descend from the configuration of protons within the nucleus and not purely from their electrons. Though these elements have very distinct properties, they share in common that they betray a heretofore unrecognized machination of atomic physics: Properties which descend not from electrons exclusively but also from the relative configuration of protons in a nucleus.